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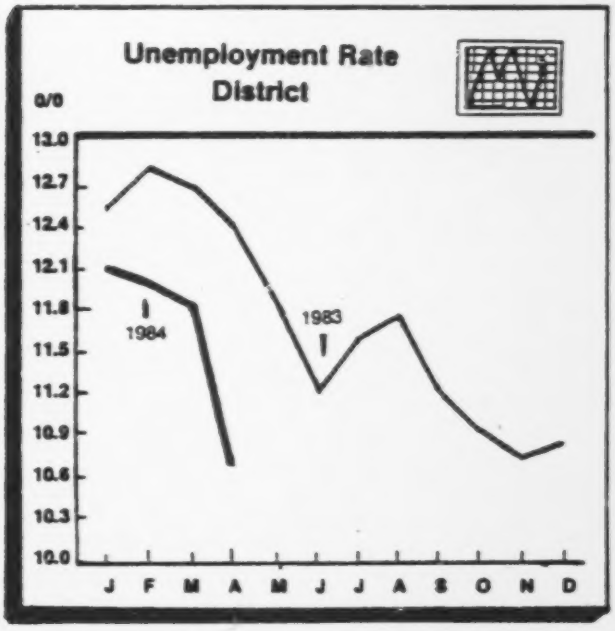
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR APRIL 1984 JUNE 15, 1984

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FALLS SHARPLY OVER THE MONTH



The unemployment rate dropped sharply in the District between March and April 1984. According to preliminary estimates, the District's unemployment rate fell from 11.8 percent in March 1984 to 10.7 percent in April 1984. The level of unemployment was also down sharply over the month. Unemployment among City residents decreased from 37,500 in March 1984 to 33,400 in April 1984. Employment, which had shown slight losses during the early part of 1984, remained significantly unchanged between March and April 1984. In April 1984, estimated employment of District residents stood at 279,800--100 less than the previous month. As in the previous months of 1984, the declines in the unemployment rates over the month have been the result of ever smaller labor forces. These smaller monthly labor forces are the result of sharply fewer unemployed and fewer employed District residents.

Compared to year ago estimates (April 1983 to April 1984) the District's jobless rate continues to show improvement. The jobless rate in the District dropped from 12.4 percent to 10.7 percent between April 1983 and April 1984. Joblessness among District residents declined substantially (17.5 percent) over the year--from 40,500 to 33,400. The number of employed City residents is also down over the year. Between April 1983 and April 1984 employment of District residents declined 1.9 percent from 285,300 to 279,800.

During the course of economic recoveries employment tends to rise while

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry Jr.
Mayor

Department of Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
April 1984

	April b/ 1984	March c/ 1984	April 1983	March 1983	Net Change From March 1984	Net Change From April 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	313,200	317,400	325,800	322,000	-4,200	-12,600
Total Employment	279,800	279,900	285,300	281,000	-100	-5,500
Total Unemployment	33,400	37,500	40,500	41,000	-4,100	-7,100
Unemployment Rate d/	10.7	11.8	12.4	12.7	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,803,800	1,793,300	1,770,900	1,750,800	10,500	32,900
Total Employment	1,730,900	1,712,900	1,675,100	1,650,300	18,000	55,800
Total Unemployment	72,900	80,500	95,800	100,400	-7,600	-22,900
Unemployment Rate d/	4.0	4.5	5.4	5.7	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,490,600	1,475,900	1,445,100	1,428,800	14,700	45,500
Total Employment	1,451,100	1,432,900	1,389,800	1,369,300	18,200	61,300
Total Unemployment	39,500	43,000	55,300	59,400	-3,500	-15,800
Unemployment Rate d/	2.6	2.9	3.8	4.2	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data
d/ Not seasonally adjusted

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

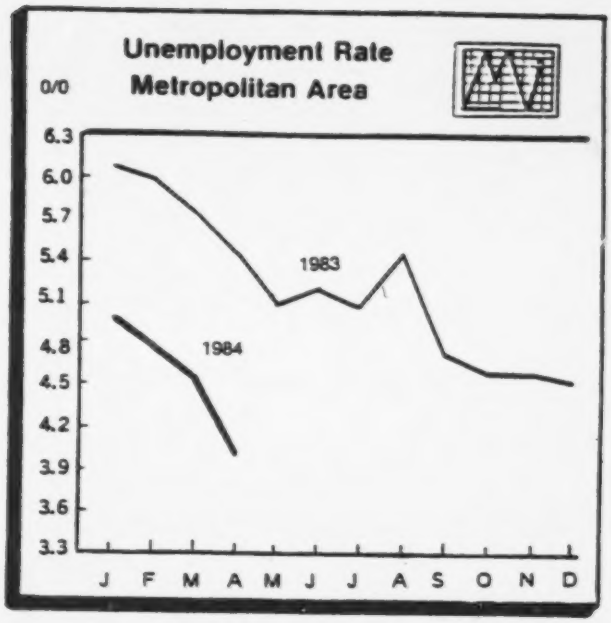
joblessness falls. These two events result in lower jobless rates. In the District though, the lower jobless rates have been the result of significant declines in unemployment with no rise in employment.

Similarly, the labor force participation rate (the percent of the 16 and over population working or actively looking for work) generally increases with economic recovery. For example, between April 1983 and April 1984 the (national) civilian labor force participation rate increased from 63.9 percent to 64.4 percent.

Unpublished data for the District reveal that the labor force participation rate was slightly lower in the first quarter 1984 than the first quarter 1983. This would suggest that there were fewer District residents in the labor force compared to a year ago in both relative and absolute terms. Despite the lower unemployment rates District residents are not participating in the labor force in 1984 to the same degree that they did in 1983. These lower labor force participation rates may signal that employment opportunities are not as good as the lower unemployment rates seem to suggest.

For Area and Suburban residents, employment situations continue to show strong gains over the month and year. Preliminary estimates show that employment in the Area rose 1.0 percent between March and April 1984 to 1,730,900 while Suburban resident employment increased 1.3 percent to 1,451,100. Unemployment among Area and Suburban residents declined a strong 9.4 percent and 8.1 percent respectively over the month. As a result of the declines in unemployment and rise in employment the unemployment rates declined in the Area and Suburbs to 4.0 percent and 2.6 percent respectively.

Compared to year ago estimates (April 1983 to April 1984) Area and Suburban



residents employment situations have improved significantly. Since April 1983 Area joblessness has declined 23.9 percent with a 3.3 percent increase in employment. As a result of these significant gains, the Area jobless rate dropped 1.4 percentage points. The drop in Suburban joblessness of 28.6 percent between April 1983 and April 1984 and rise in employment of 4.4 percent resulted in a 1.2 percentage points drop in the Suburban jobless rate.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The number of jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area rose 13,300 over the month (April 1984 compared to March 1984). Almost 96.0 percent of the total increase occurred in the private sector (12,700 jobs). The largest over the month increases occurred in Wholesale and Retail Trade (4,800 jobs); and Services (3,100 jobs). The number of jobs in the Wholesale Trade sector increased by 700, reflecting the end of the strike by truck drivers employed by wholesale liquor distributors. Jobs in the Retail Trade sector increased by 4,100. Other private sector gains ranged from 2,100 jobs in Construction to 800 jobs in Finance, Insurance, and

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	April a/ 1984	March b/ 1984	April 1983	April a/ 1984	March b/ 1984	April 1983
TOTAL	596.2	592.7	595.8	1,677.6	1,664.3	1,628.4
Total Private Sector	335.6	332.6	339.2	1,143.8	1,131.1	1,097.2
Manufacturing	14.6	14.5	14.5	69.4	69.0	63.4
Food & Kindred Products	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.3	4.4	4.5
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.7	11.6	26.7	26.3	25.0
All Other Manufacturing	2.1	2.0	2.1	38.4	38.3	33.9
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Construction	10.3	10.2	10.2	80.8	78.7	70.3
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.0	24.6	25.7	78.0	76.5	74.7
Interstate Railroads	3.1	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Other Transportation	5.2	4.9	4.9	33.4	32.1	30.1
Communication & Public Utilities	16.7	16.7	17.8	40.6	40.5	40.7
Trade	58.3	57.0	58.8	319.3	314.5	308.6
Wholesale	9.4 d/	9.1 c/	9.8	62.1 d/	61.4 c/	59.0
Retail	48.9	47.9	49.0	257.2	253.1	249.6
General Merchandise	5.9	5.9	5.8	32.0	32.8	32.4
Food	NA	NA	NA	34.2	33.8	33.0
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	29.2	28.5	27.4
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	18.8	18.2	18.8
Eating & Drinking	22.4	21.9	22.6	83.9	81.4	81.7
Other Retail Trade	20.6	20.1	20.6	59.1	58.4	56.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.9	33.5	34.2	94.6	93.8	93.4
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.2	19.5	19.6	19.4
All Other	26.7	26.3	27.0	75.1	74.2	74.0
Services	193.4	192.7	195.7	500.7	497.6	485.8
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.3	11.2	10.7	24.7	24.1	23.3
Personal Services	3.8	3.8	4.2	19.9	19.8	20.0
Business Services	35.6	35.4	36.1	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.3	29.6	29.6	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	18.9	18.6	18.5	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	32.8	33.0	34.2	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	28.6	28.5	29.0	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	33.1	32.6	33.4	456.1	453.7	442.5
Government	260.6	260.1	256.6	533.8	533.2	531.2
Federal Government	211.7	211.3	207.6	352.3	351.8	347.2
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	181.5	181.4	184.0
D.C. Government	43.7	43.6	43.9	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.1	NA	NA	NA

a/Preliminary b/ Revised c/ Strike d/ Strike over
Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Real Estate. The number of public sector jobs increased by 600 over the month--500 in the Federal sector and 100 in the State and Local Government sector.

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased 3.0 percent over the year (April 1984 compared to April 1983). The preponderance (94.7 percent) of the 49,200 new jobs were in the private sector. Gains were largest in Services (14,900 jobs); Wholesale and Retail Trade (10,700 jobs); and Construction (10,500 jobs). Overall, the number of private sector jobs increased by 46,600. The number of public sector jobs in the Area rose by 2,600 over the year. A decline in State and Local Government (-2,500 jobs) was more than offset by a rise in Federal employment (5,100 jobs). Still the number of Federal jobs in April 1984 was 14,800 less than in April 1980.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The number of jobs in the District rose by 3,500 over the month (March 1984 compared to April 1984). The increase occurred primarily in the private sector where the number of jobs rose by 3,000. Forty-three percent of the increase in private sector jobs occurred in Wholesale and Retail Trade (33.3 percent in Retail Trade, alone). The number of Services industry jobs increased by 700 over the month. The number of public sector jobs increased by 500--400 jobs in the Federal Government and 100 District Government jobs.

Over the year (April 1984 compared to April 1983) the number of District jobs increased by 400, making April the sixth consecutive month of over the year increases. Over the year gains were limited to the public sector (4,000 jobs), led by the Federal Government (4,100 jobs). At 211,700 jobs in April 1984, Federal employment was still significantly below the April 1980 level of 227,600--a difference of 15,900 jobs. District Government jobs declined by 200 over the year, while State and Local Government jobs increased by 100. The number of private sector jobs declined by 3,600 over the year--from 339,200 to 335,600. The largest decline occurred in Services (-2,300 jobs). The only private sector industry to post a net increase was Construction (100).

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

The number of jobs in suburban jurisdictions increased by 9,800 over the month--9,700 private sector jobs and 100 jobs in the public sector. Two thousand of the 2,100 new Construction jobs in the Area were suburban jobs. Seventy-six percent of the net increase in Retail Trade jobs occurred in the suburbs. In the Services industry, 77.4 percent of the new jobs were in the suburbs. Overall, 76.4 percent of private sector growth over the month occurred in suburban jurisdictions. In contrast, only 16.7 percent of new Government jobs were in the suburbs.

Over the year the number of suburban jobs increased by 48,800. A decline in the public sector (-1,400 jobs) was dwarfed by a private sector increase of 50,200 jobs. Private sector growth in the Area is dominated by suburban growth trends. The number of private sector jobs in the District declined by 3,600 over the year. Suburban private sector gains were led by Services (17,200 jobs); Wholesale and Retail Trade (11,200 jobs); and Construction (10,400 jobs).

Unemployment Rates in the States, Metropolitan Areas, and Selected Cities

In March 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 225 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.5 percent unemployment rate, had the 19th lowest rate. Two major areas: Dallas - Forth Worth (3.9 percent); and Denver-Boulder

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Bargains on Youth Jobs

COULD YOU use some extra help around your office this summer? Uncle Sam has a deal for you. For as little as 50 cents an hour, you can hire a needy teen-ager. Help that cheap you can't afford to pass up.

This unparalleled bargain is brought to you courtesy of the federal government's Targeted Jobs Tax Credit, now improved to provide still larger subsidies to employers who hire low-income 16- and 17-year-olds during the summer months. The tax credit will provide a rebate of 85 percent of total wages paid to newly hired youths for up to 90 days of work between May 1 and Sept. 15. With the minimum wage as low as $3.35 an hour (the lowest value in inflation-adjusted dollars it has had in many years), the net cost to the employer can be as low as 50 cents an hour.

The Summer Jobs for Youth campaign—sponsored by area chambers of commerce, public employment services, Private Industry Councils and the Greater Washington Board of Trade—is helping to make it easy for local employers to take advantage of the jobs tax credit as well as other summer job promotion efforts. If you're interested in hiring an eligible teen-ager, contact your local public employment service or call the special campaign telephone number (296-JOBS) for further information.

If you don't have a job to offer but would like to help out another way, you can make a tax-deductible contribution to the National Capital Area Foundation, which will give the money to the five Washington-area Private Industry Councils that coordinate local job training programs. They'll use the money to help small and minority businesses in the area take on more youthful workers.

Remember that while the job market is generally in much better shape than it was a year ago, the job situation for teen-agers, especially black teen-agers, has hardly improved at all. One out of five teen-agers still can't find work, and among black teen-agers the unemployment rate still exceeds 45 percent. When school lets out this summer, the competition for jobs will get still tougher. These kids need a helping hand.

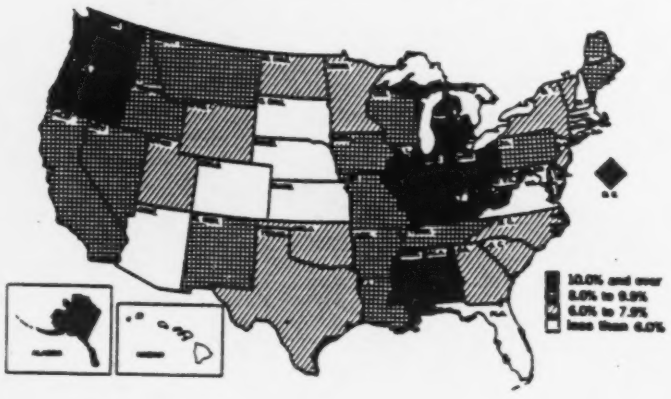
To list a job with The District of Columbia Summer Youth Employment Program, call Sarah Smith, (202) 639-1597.

(Reprinted from The Washington Post, May 1, 1984)

(4.3 percent) had lower unemployment rates.

However, when the District proper (with a March preliminary unemployment rate of 11.8 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 5th highest unemployment rate exceeded only by West Virginia (16.0 percent), Michigan (12.5 percent); Alabama (12.2 percent), and Alaska (12.2 percent). Connecticut with 4.7 percent had the lowest rate among the states. All states' unemployment rates decreased when compared to March of the previous year. Twelve states and the District are still experiencing double digit unemployment. In Virginia and Maryland the unemployment rate was 4.8 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively.

Unemployment Rates by State, March 1984



Comparing the District with 23 selected central cities indicates that the District had the sixth highest unemployment rate in March 1984, at 11.8 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 23 cities was 8.9 percent. Gary, Indiana (23.6 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (4.3 percent) had the lowest. Each of these cities experienced a lower unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

Unemployment in Selected Cities* March

City	March 1984	March 1983
1. Gary, Indiana	23.6	26.4
2. Birmingham, Alabama	15.1	18.6
3. Cleveland, Ohio	14.6	18.0
4. Dayton, Ohio	13.4	17.2
5. Newark, New Jersey	13.1	15.5
6. District of Columbia	11.8	12.7
7. St. Louis, Missouri	11.0	12.5
8. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	10.9	13.1
9. Cincinnati, Ohio	10.8	14.4
10. Chicago, Illinois	10.2	11.7
11. Columbus, Ohio	8.9	10.6
12. Los Angeles, California	8.8	11.3
13. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	8.6	15.3
14. New York, New York	8.4	11.0
15. Houston, Texas	7.9	10.8
16. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	7.8	10.0
17. Salt Lake City	7.7	11.3
18. Baltimore, Maryland	7.6	10.6
19. New Orleans, Louisiana	7.5	10.0
20. Miami, Florida	7.4	12.0
21. Atlanta, Georgia	7.3	9.4
22. Boston, Massachusetts	6.6	8.9
23. Dallas, Texas	4.3	6.5

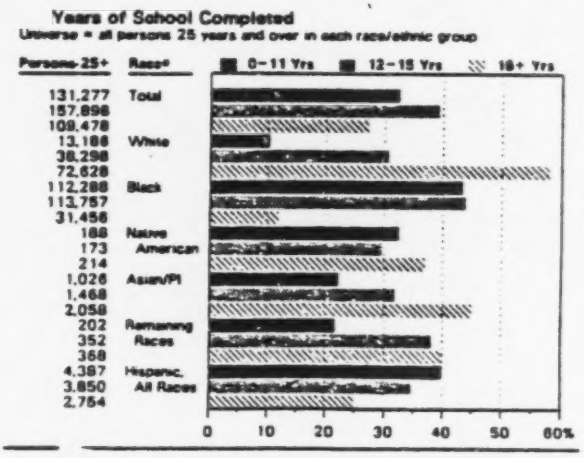
*Preliminary unemployment rates.

THE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF D.C. RESIDENTS -A CENSUS VIEW

Of all City residents 25 years of age or over in 1980, 67.1 percent possessed a high school education. (The data are based on special census tables prepared for the Employment and Training system by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory of the University of California). This was slightly higher than the Nation as a whole (66.5 percent). College graduates constituted 27.5 percent of the City's 25 and over group, as compared to only 16.2 percent in the Nation--an 11.3 percentage point differential in favor of the City. Overall the median educational achievement was 12.7 years. Thus, City residents constitute a very well-educated labor pool.

On the down side, however, nearly one out of every three (32.9 percent)

residents 25 and over reported less than a high school education. Nationally 33.5 percent of the 25 and over population had less than 12 years of schooling. For black residents 25 and over, it reached 43.6 percent; for hispanics, 39.3 percent.



An analysis of black 16-21 year olds showed youths without a high school diploma had in April 1980 an unemployment rate (34.2 percent) nearly double that of similar youths with a high school diploma (16.8 percent). (This occurred during a--period of relatively low unemployment 6.8 percent at the time of the census). According to a sample survey conducted by the Washington Urban League for the Department just last summer, dropouts (18.6 percent) and high school graduates (17.1 percent) had similar unemployment experiences when the City's unemployment rate was 11.6 percent in July of 1983. So as labor market conditions tightened, the advantage of a high school diploma almost disappeared.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

Regular unemployment insurance programs operating in the District of Columbia paid $6.0 million in benefits to 11,800 persons in April, 1984. The benefit amount was 3.4 percent less than the $6.2 million paid the previous month to 12,400 persons. The State, Federal and Ex-Servicepersons Programs all shared in these monthly drops. Compared to April a year ago, the change is much greater. There was approximately 25 percent less in benefits paid and persons served than April of 1983. Again, all programs shared in the decline.

Contrary to generally established trends this year, initial claims taken for benefits in all Regular Programs increased slightly, (+2.1 percent) over the month; and a lesser amount over April of last year. This monthly increase is most likely attributable to the seasonal influx of claimants in April associated with the change in the base period for determining benefits. The Federal Program led the monthly

D.C. ON THE GROW

Office of the Deputy Mayor for Economic Development
1350 E Street, N.W.
Room 401
Washington, D.C. 20004

The UDAG Program

As a vehicle for development, a UDAG is a federally funded tool designed to stimulate economic revitalization and community development through public/private ventures. Through the UDAG program, an average of 15 to 20 percent of a project's cost can be financed by a low interest government loan, with remaining funds coming from the private sector. Projects requiring a smaller percentage of government funding are usually more favored.

UDAG dollars have assisted in the successful development of shopping malls, hotels, industrial plants, residential housing, and mixed-use structures. UDAGs can be used to provide gap financing for site improvements, providing infrastructure, rehabilitation, and other specific uses.

Only cities can apply to the UDAG program. Developers can apply for UDAG funding through the Office of Business and Economic Development, which is the recipient of all District UDAGs.

For further information, contact the Office of Business and Economic Development at 727-6600.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
April, 1984

	April 1984	March 1984	April 1983	% Change From March 1984	% Change From April 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,851	2,845	2,909	+ 0.2	- 2.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,875	41,049	52,866	- 2.9	- 24.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	37,291	38,354	49,886	- 2.8	- 25.2
Total Benefits Paid	$5,259,031	$5,423,559	$7,167,651	- 3.0	- 26.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.03	$141.41	$143.12	- 0.3	- 1.5
Number of First Payments	1,596	1,858	1,638	- 14.1	- 2.6
Number of Final Payments	1,100	1,005	1,313	+ 9.5	- 16.2
Total Beneficiaries	10,526	11,057	14,100	- 4.8	- 25.3
Average Weeks of Duration d/	23.4	20.6	30.5	+ 13.6	- 23.3
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	265	200	184	+ 32.5	+ 44.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,093	4,291	4,817	- 4.6	- 15.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,959	4,200	4,570	- 5.7	- 13.4
Total Benefits Paid	$663,797	$694,619	$ 755,424	- 4.4	- 12.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$167.67	$165.39	$165.30	+ 1.4	+ 1.4
Number of First Payments	175	156	137	+ 12.2	+ 27.7
Number of Final Payments	159	92	110	+ 72.8	+ 44.5
Total Beneficiaries	1,125	1,152	1,287	- 2.3	- 12.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	22.6	26.9	33.4	- 16.0	- 32.3
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	60	67	69	- 10.4	- 13.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	927	1,066	1,322	- 13.0	- 29.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	630	727	1,018	- 13.3	- 38.1
Total Benefits Paid	$ 96,343	$112,311	$156,922	- 14.2	- 38.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$152.93	$154.49	$154.15	- 1.0	- 0.8
Number of First Payments	46	59	46	- 22.0	0.0
Number of Final Payments	0	1	13	- 100.0	- 100.0
Total Beneficiaries	189	218	272	- 13.3	- 30.5
Average Weeks of Duration d/	13.7	12.3	22.1	+ 11.4	- 38.0
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,176	3,112	3,162	+ 2.1	+ 0.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	44,895	46,406	59,005	- 3.3	- 23.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	41,880	43,281	55,474	- 3.2	- 24.5
Total Benefits Paid	$6,019,171	$6,230,489	$ 8,079,997	- 3.4	- 25.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.72	$143.95	$145.65	- 0.2	- 1.3
Number of First Payments	1,817	2,073	1,821	- 12.3	- 0.2
Number of Final Payments	1,259	1,098	1,436	+ 14.7	- 12.3
Total Beneficiaries	11,840	12,427	15,659	- 4.7	- 24.4
Average Weeks of Duration d/	23.0	20.9	30.5	+ 10.0	- 24.6

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments, month ended.

upswing, followed by the State Program. Ex-Servicepersons claims, below last month and last year, were offset by the other two larger programs. Weeks claimed, weeks compensated and the average weekly benefit amount all declined across the board and in all three programs.

To date this year, $25.7 million have been paid in benefits by the three programs, with $22.5 million (or 87.5 percent) paid from the State Program. The Federal and Ex-Servicepersons Programs paid $2.8 and $.5 million respectively. The Federal Program leads in the average weekly benefit amount to date, at $164 per week. The Ex-Servicepersons and State Programs follow with $155 and $142 per week respectively. Also to date this year, 9,400 persons received benefits for the first time, compared to 11,500 last year through April. On the other hand, 4,700 persons exhausted benefits through April of 1984; whereas there were a thousand more at this time last year.

In addition to the benefits paid from the regular state and federally funded (UCFE and UCX) programs, the Federal Supplemental Compensation Program (FSC) paid $802,529 in April. It also paid $3.6 million so far this year. This program has been in effect nationwide since October, 1982 because of the high level of unemployment.

DISTRICT COLLECTIVE BARGAINING CALENDAR -1984

In the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, including nearby portions of Maryland and Virginia, 43 union contracts covering 58,200 workers will terminate during 1984; 33 of these agreements affect 49,660 workers holding jobs in the District. Both the number of expiring agreements and the number of workers covered by these contracts are down substantially from 1983 with 14 fewer contracts involving one-third the workers. Reflecting the government sector's importance in the District, more than 4 out of every 10 workers covered by expiring contracts during 1984 are Federal or local government employees. Nine agreements cover 11,850 Federal employees, while 4 cover 9,250 District workers. Approximately 6,000 teachers will bargain with the District school board toward an August deadline, while 1,200 firefighters and 1,700 corrections workers face September contract expirations. At the Federal level, major contract expirations will impact employees of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The construction industry also accounted for a substantial proportion of workers under expiring contracts. More than 3,000 pipefitters face August deadlines in two agreements with local mechanical contractors. Other major contract expirations during 1984 will involve 1,650 service workers at the Washington Hospital Center in October, 6,000 members of the Hotel Association of Washington in September, and 1,700 electrical workers at CBS, also in September.

The "1984 Regional Collective Bargaining Calendar" prepared by the Regional Office of BLS details the location, union, employee coverage, and expiration dates of contract terminations in Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington, D.C. An additional tabulation lists multi-state agreements. The report can be obtained free of charge from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, P.O. Box 13309, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101.

Contract Expiration History 1981 to 1984 - The District

Year	Agreement	Covered Workers
1981	55	75,200
1982	49	44,950
1983	47	73,300
1984	33	49,650
Total	184	243,100

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of April 1984 increased $15.67. Average Weekly Hours were up .8 of an hour, as Average Hourly Earnings rose 20¢ an hour.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products had the largest increase. Weekly Earnings were up $38.99 as Weekly Hours showed an increase of 2.2 hours. Average Hourly Earnings increased 48¢ an hour. Although there were other contributing factors, overtime at premium pay was the most significant.

The month of April's preliminary data is atypical in that each breakout shows an increase across the board.

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2	Civil Engineers
7	Electrical Engineers
6	Mechanical Engineers
4	Drafters, Civil
11	Drafter, Architectural
3	Drafters, Electrical
3	Drafters, Electronics
3	Drafters, Structural
15	Electronics Technicians
3	Mechanical-Engineering Technicians

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
April 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	April 1984	March 1984	April 1983	April 1984	March 1984	April 1983	April 1984	March 1984	April 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	391.49	375.82	369.01	38.8	38.0	38.2	10.09	9.89	9.66
Durable Goods	356.59	342.79	316.57	42.3	41.4	40.9	8.43	8.28	7.74
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	378.89	339.90	328.39	43.5	41.3	41.1	a/8.71	k/8.23	c/7.99
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	374.07	366.32	333.74	42.8	42.3	40.9	a/8.74	b/8.66	8.16
Non-durable Goods	420.93	403.48	410.10	36.1	35.3	36.1	11.66	11.43	11.36
Food & Kindred Products	478.27	461.07	459.20	33.8	32.7	34.5	14.15	14.10	c/13.31
Printing & Publishing	441.60	419.37	425.66	36.8	35.6	36.6	a/12.00j/	11.78	11.63

Total Production Workers	April '84	March '84	April '83
	33,000	33,400	30,100

Note: Data reflects revision to 1983 Benchmark.

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
j/ More business other than Seasonal
k/ Less Business other than Seasonal

4	Chemists
3	Chemical-Laboratory Technician
86	Lawyers
2	General Medical Practitioners
44	Medical Assistants
34	Dental Assistants
3	Medical Laboratory Technicians
6	X-Ray Technicians
22	Nurses
56	Licensed Practical Nurses
5	Pharmacists
5	Sociologists
83	Guidance Counselors
15	Caseworkers
39	College or University, Faculty Members
16	Technical Publications, Writers
60	Public Relations Representatives

Clerical and Sales Workers

308	Administrative Assistants
536	Secretaries
133	Clerk-Typists
409	Stock Clerks
1,205	Cashiers

Craft Workers

88	Automobile Mechanics
16	Diesel Mechanics
8	Aircraft Mechanics
149	Carpenters
68	Bricklayers
28	Pipefitters
36	Plumbers
5	Apprentice Plumbers
16	Carpet Layers
5	Machinists
5	Glaziers
47	Roofers
41	Sheet Metal Workers
92	Cement Masons
55	Electricians
169	Painters

Service Workers

125	Cooks
335	Kitchen Helpers
44	Security Guards

Laborers and Others

631	Construction Workers I
390	Construction Workers II
2,653	Building Maintenance Repairers
30	Electronics Assemblers

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AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington and Sheryl Ragland.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BEFORE AND
AFTER REVISIONS TO MARCH 1983 BENCHMARK
LEVELS (000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	March 1983 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Difference
Total	588.4	591.1	0.5
Private	332.9	332.4	-0.2
Manufacturing	14.4	13.4	-6.9
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.0
Construction	9.4	9.9	5.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	25.5	25.3	-0.8
Trade	56.9	58.5	2.8
Wholesale	9.6	10.0	4.2
Retail	47.3	48.5	2.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.7	33.0	-2.1
Services	192.9	192.2	-0.4
Government	255.5	258.7	1.2
Federal	207.1	209.8	1.3
District	43.3	43.3	0.0
State	5.1	5.6	9.8

Washington D.C. SMSA

	March 1983 Benchmark Estimate	Original Estimate	Percent Difference
Total	1,610.5	1,593.5	-1.1
Private	1,080.2	1,062.5	-1.6
Manufacturing	62.8	61.5	-2.1
Mining	1.0	1.0	0.0
Construction	67.2	64.7	-3.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	74.0	73.1	-1.2
Trade	303.0	299.4	-1.2
Wholesale	58.3	58.5	0.3
Retail	244.7	240.9	-1.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	92.7	90.6	-2.3
Services	479.5	472.2	-1.5
Government	530.3	531.0	0.1
Federal	346.7	346.7	0.0
State and Local	183.6	184.3	0.4

Technical Note
Measure of Statistical Error

The monthly industry estimates are based on a sample of firms in the District of Columbia and the Washington, D.C. SMSA. They are therefore, subject to sampling errors. This is to say that the monthly estimates may differ from a comprehensive employment count (ES 202 Record) if it were available on a timely, monthly basis. Because these sampling errors do occur, the industry estimates are revised annually to reflect new benchmark estimates based on comprehensive counts derived from the Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) records. Table III shows the degree to which the original monthly estimates deviated from the comprehensive employment (ES-202) level for March 1983, our most recent benchmark estimates.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

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